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a few years from now. He then describes the natural conditions on which our progress is based, the development of the American people and their industrial characteristics, and gives about two-thirds of the book to a very clear and suggestive exposition of our products, industries, trade, and communications. The diagrams are excellent, facts are accurately given, and the comments are illuminating. A considerable number of our place-names are misspelled.

Economics of the Iroquois. By **Sara Henry Stites.** Bryn Mawr College Monographs, Vol. 1, No. 3. vii and 159 pp. Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1905.

The significance of Iroquois institutions is made clear by comparing the environment of these Indians with other environments in North America and their manner of life with the manner of life of other Indian tribes. This adds to the geographical value of the book, for all the geographical influences upon primitive life and activities in North America are fully set forth. As the potential utilities of one geographical environment differ from those of another, the processes of utilization must also differ. The author, therefore, begins the work with an introduction describing typical environments, such as the arctic, the barren, the forest, the plain, etc., and the nature of the potential utilities characteristic of each of these environments and which seem to determine the economic life of the inhabitants.

The author then discusses the environment of the Iroquois, their productive activities, the division of labour, the organization of producers, the wealth of the Iroquois and its distribution, and their methods of exchange by barter, the use of wampum, etc.

In Part II the sociological results of the conditions thus far treated are discussed in chapters on the family, the state and government, and the religion, morals, and general culture of the Iroquois. The whole subject is logically presented with unfailing clearness and strength of expression, with scientific accuracy, and with copious references to sources of information. The work is a most desirable addition to the literature of the development of primitive societies.

Jean Nicolet et le Canada de son temps (1618-1642). Par **Abbé Auguste Gosselin.** viii and 282 pp. J.-A. K.-Laflame. Quebec, 1905.

In this fascinating narrative Dr. Gosselin sketches the Canada of Nicolet's day while telling the story of this brilliant man, who in twenty-four years won lasting fame for his discoveries in America and the intimate knowledge he acquired of the everyday life and the languages of a number of great Indian tribes. Nicolet lived and worked in Canada in the first days of the colony. He helped to found the town of Three Rivers, he knew the earliest missionaries, and witnessed the beginnings of Church influence in the wilderness. To write his biography it is to describe the origins of the colony. The author tells the absorbing story of Nicolet and his work with full knowledge and abounding sympathy and with a charm of style that adds much to the value of the book. He makes abundant use of the testimony of other writers that may throw further light upon the Canada that Nicolet knew.

Führer von Hamburg nach Sudamerika in deutscher und portugiesischer Sprache. 211 pp., Illustrations. Henschel & Müller, Hamburg. (Price, M. 5.)

The German and Portuguese texts are printed on opposite pages. The pur-